& Hart for the defence. Verdict not guilty.

law cannot prevent. As each of these prison-

ers has been in jail for some time, the sentence

was simply that they should forfeit their pistols

Charles Brown, for the same offence, but

who had been committed to jail more recent-

Thomas Robertson, larceny of a horse; to

the penitentiary for three years.

Henry Whisonant, assault of an aggravated

character. This offence was committed in the

town of Black's, and it was shown that at the

time of its commission the defendant was un-

der the influence of liquor. An affidavit was

presented to the Judge in hehalf of the de-

endant, and also a petition signed by the

town council of Black's, praying that the

court would be as lenient towards the defendant

as the circumstances of the case would per-

mit. Referring to this memorial, the Judge

expressed regret that it was not the town

council of Black's instead of Mr. Whisonant

before him for sentence. He said he would

take greater pleasure in sentencing a town

council who would permit liquor to be sold in

their village, than the victim of liquor sold

under their sanction and by their authority.

Mr. Whisonant was sentenced to pay a fine of

\$25 and cost of prosecution, or imprisonment

at hard labor in the county jail for ninety

Mitchell Dixon and Alexander Johnson

burglary and larceny. Five years each in the

Isaac Jackson and David Floyd; larceny of

Samuel Jackson; petit larceny. One year in

Taylor Warren, burglary and larceny. It

convict from the North Carolina penitentiary,

having served four years of a five-years' sen-

tence. According to the Judge's rule in such

incorrigible cases, on conviction for a second

offence, the term of the first sentence was doub-

led, which gives the prisoner ten years in the

David Darby ; larceny of a horse. Five years

Edward Crawford; petit larceny. One year

Elijah Sutton; wife beating. At hard labor

On Monday morning the Court of Common

Pleas was opened. The venire for the second

Jury No. 1-Wm. Thomasson, J. C. Jones,

Williams. R. T. Gillespie was elected fore-

Supernumeraries.—A. K. Sherer, R. A. Whitesides, A. C. Stroup, Scott Ragsdale, S. N. True, J. H. Mintz, W. C. Reid.

The jurors were discharged at 10 o'clock yes-

erday morning, no case of interest coming

pefore them. The Court will adjourn to-day.

Correspondence of the Yorkville Enquirer.

THE A. R. PRESBYTERY.

The First Presbytery of the Associate-

Smyrna, York county, on Monday, April

For several days preceding the meeting,

great congregations gathered and the preaching was universally able and power-

ful. The crowds on Sabbath were so large

Presbytery was opened on Monday

morning with a sermon by the retiring

Moderator, Rev. C. B. Betts, of Richburg,

S. C. Revs. R. M. Stevenson, of Clover,

Rev. T. K. Boyce, of Mecklenburg, N.

was very able for a young man, and was

in the Presbytery, and they pledged them-selves for \$1,056 for missions for this year,

and have nearly raised this amount al-

ready, and this is only a third of what

Much of Tuesday was consumed in hear-

ing the report of the Conmittee appointed

to investigate the difficulty between Rev. R. G. Miller and Mr. Thomas P. Mitchell.

one of the parties to the other, and accept-

ed by the other without investigation.

The report of the committee resulted in the

settlement of the trouble and the reconcil-

There were eighteen ministers and as

many elders and commissioners present.

vention of all the Deacons of the Presby-

tery, during the month of August. Rev. R. M. Stevenson, of Clover, accept-

ed a call to Bethany Church, in York

county, and will be installed as pastor at

an early day. Rev. J. S. Moffat, of Charlotte, severed

his connection with the church in that

city, and accepted a call to the church in

Rev. R. G. Miller, now of Chester, ac-

cepted a call to Sardis and Thyatira

The Presbytery adjourned on Tuesday

afternoon, to meet in Yorkville, on the

Monday after the first Sabbath of October,

Correspondence of the Yorkville Enquirer.

FORT MILL, April 11.—Accept congrat-

ulations for the ENQUIRER in getting

ahead of the dailies last week. Being so

use of the opportunity and gave us a de-

masses had even heard of its occurrence.

has been terrified and dissolved by real-

LETTER FROM FORT MILL

churches in Mecklenburg county, N. C.

One of the most notable features of the

warmly praised by the audience.

they raise during the year.

iation of the parties.

week of the term was organized as follows:

South Carolina penitentiary.

in the county jail for ninety days.

in the penitentiary.

n the penitentary.

lected foreman.

church.

hog. One year each in the penitentiary.

days. He paid the fine.

enitentiary.

the penitentiary.

to Taylor Warren.

defendant pleaded guilty.

the following sentences:

to the county.

for thirty days.

## The yorkville Guquirer.



YORKVILLE, S.C. :\

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1887

PROLIFIC SOW. Mr. S. A. McElwee has a Jersey sow which on Sunday morning gave birth to a litter of

NATIONAL REFORM. By appointment, Rev. Wm. Weir will deliver an address in the Presbyterian church

at 8 o'clock this evening on the subject of National Reform, the principal topics embraced in which are set forth in a communication of Rev. J. C. Galloway, pubished in this paper.

PERSONAL MENTION. Miss Bessle Gist, of this place, is visiting

in Charleston. Miss Carrie Erwin, of Guthriesville is visiting friends in Yorkville. Dr. R. Andral Bratton left here on last Mon-

as a delegate to the South Carolina Medical Association which convenes in Aiken to-TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES.

In the recent examination of teachers of free public schools there were 45 applicants for certificates-white males, 13; white females, 18. colored males, 10; colored females, 4. To these certificates were granted to thirty applicants as follows: First grade, white males, 2; white females, 6; colored males, 1. Second grade, white males, 4; white females, 3; colored males, Third grade, white males, 4; white females, 5; colored males, 2; colored females, 2.

THE CHURCHES LAST SUNDAY. - Appropriate to the occasion of Easter, the Methodist church was beautifully and tastefully decorated with flowers and evergreens last Sunday. In the vestibule was a large rustic cross bearing the legend, "I am the way," and over the pulpit was a large floral cross surmounted by a crown and the words "I am He that liveth." The altar and pulpit were handsomely decorated. The pastor delivered an instructive discourse from Revelations, 1:18. At the evening service Rev. Samuel Leard, of Chester, preached an able sermon from St. John, 19: 38, the theme being secret

There were no services in the Episcopal and Associate Reformed churches. At the other churches the services were unmarked by any pservance of Easter.

RELEASED FROM JAIL. The following persons, confined in jail since the Good murder, as accessories thereto, have been released by order of the Court, on motion of the Solicitor, on their own recognizances, pending any future action of the grand jury : John Good, Leyi Wood, Dick Thomson, Wm. Craig, Scott Thomson, Wadis Bankhead, Dave Wilkes, Mose Roberts, Wm. McCluney, Wal-Isce Reid, Sam Thomson, Owens Moore, Allen Good, Squire Thomson, Jack McCluney, Sam Good, David Craige. Adam Thomson

was released as a State witness. Immediately after the discharge of Allen Good and Jack McCluney, they were arrested lawful selling of spirituous liquors, and failto await trial.

CHURCH NOTICES. King's Mountain Mission, Rev. L. A. Johnson, Pastor. Services at King's Mountain Chapel next Sunday at 11 A. M.

Baptist .- Rev. F. C. Hickson, Pastor-Services at Union next Sunday at 11 A. M., and at Yorkville at 8 P. M. Sunday-school at 3.30 P. M. No prayer-meeting this evening. Episcopal-Rev. E. N. Joyner, Rector-Services on Friday evening at 8 o'clock, and on Sunday morning, with the holy communion, at 10.30 o'clock. Evening service at 5 o'clock. Sunday-school at 3,30 P. M.

Methodist Episcopal.-Rev. W. W. Daniel, Pastor. Prayer-meeting next Sunday morning at 10.15 o'clock. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8.P. M. Sunday-school in the afternoon at 3.30 clock. No prayer-meeting this evening. Presbyterian-Rev. T. R. English, Pastor. Services next Sunday at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday-school at 4 o'clock P. M. At the regular monthly concert of prayer, to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock, an address wil be delivered by Rev. F. C. Hickson.

Associate Reformed Presbyterian-Rev. J. C. Galloway, Pastor. The sacrament of the Lord's supper will be administered next Sunday morning. Services in connection will be held Friday evening at 8, Saturday morning at 11, Saturday evening at 8, Sunday morning at 11, and Sunday evening at 8. The Pastor will be assisted by Rev. J. S. Moffatt. Sundayschool at 4 c'clock P. M.

RAILROAD NOTES.

There have been quite a number of men in the construction department of the Charleston, Cincinnati and Chicago Railroad, and the indications are that work will be commenced in the vicinity of Yorkville at an early day. Mr. Peter Griffin, an experienced contractor, has the contract for grading the first five miles west of town. He is now here and will soon be ready to commence operations. A portion of Mr. Ross' contract, five miles east of town, was staked off on Monday, preparatory for him to begin work.

Mr. F. G. Powers, who has been appointed resident engineer for the residency of three miles cast and twelve miles west of town, arrived last Monday and will at once take charge of his part of the work.

The Shelby New Era of last week has the following in reference to the completed portion of the work:

The track of the C. C. & C. R. R. has been completed to the Rutherfordton depot, together with the side tracks at that point, and the surfacing of the line is now nearly completed. Trains will run over the road as soon as the new locomotives and cars arrive. These have been shipped, but the trucks had to be some-

been shipped, but the trucks had to be some-what changed at Jersey City to permit them to run over the Pennsylvania Railroad and this has occasioned some delay. The freight equipment continues to arrive daily.

Mr. John M. McCarthy, of Hartford, Conn., who has been an old and experienced conduc-tor, under Major Jones, on the Hartford and Connecticut R. R., has arrived in Shelby. He will be the first Conductor on the C. C. & C. will be the first Conductor on the C. C. & C.

The engines and cars above referred to were delivered at Black's last Monday. Johnson City, Tenn., voted last Saturday 445 to none against, in favor of a city subscrip-

tion of \$50,000 in aid of the enterprise, and the Comet proclaims the result in a flaming extra.

THE GRAND JURY'S REPORT. On Thursday last the grand jury made the following presentment and were discharged for

To His Honor B. C. Pressley, Presiding Judge In the regular discharge of the duties devolving on the grand jury, we have appointed committees to examine the various public offices and to inspect the bonds of the various se committees have not vet reported, we defer our report on the same until

We have examined the poor house and found it in good condition. The paupers are well provided for and humanely treated. We find that the superintendent has on hand from last year's crop about 300 bushels of corn and 5,000 bundles of fodder. While inquiring

The Sheriff seeing that the force was too great for him successfully to resist, attempted to arouse the town by firing his gun. Failing, he started up street to obtain assistance. When he had proceeded a short distance he discovered that the party was leaving the jail. On examing the jail he found that the following prisoners had been taken therefrom, viz.: Giles Good, charged with conspiracy; and Mose Lipscomb, Dan Roberts, Bailey Dowdle and Prindley Thomson, charged with murder. The Sheriff attempted to follow the lynchers, but was stopped by a guard. Coming back, he procured a physician, and going out on the Adir's Ferry road, about one mile from the Court House, he discovered the bodies of the five men taken from the jail suspended from the limbs of two trees. He cut them down and made every effort to resuscitate them, but life was extinct. We feel convinced that the Sher-iff did his whole duty in the matter, and that no blame can attach to him.

The grand jury deplore the occurrence, especially as Court was in session and the prisoners would have been speedily brought to justice in a legal manner.

We take this opportunity to express our the growing practice of

In conclusion, we would state that we or dered the County Commissioners to put the jail in a proper state of repair, which, upon examination, we find has been done.

Respectfully submitted. D. HUTCHISON, Foreman.

THE STORY OF THE LYNCHING. The lynching of five men, in all the peculiar circumstances attending the affair, in the suburbs of Yorkville on Tuesday morning of last week, is an episode seldom occurring in the history of any community, and is an event well calculated to attract the attention of the whole country. It is for this reason that we have

and place before our readers a plain, unvar-

nished story of the last chapter in this eventful It is safe to say, we think, from the most dlligent inquiry, that the excitement and desire for vengeance first caused by the murder of Johnnie Lee Good had about subsided, pending the incarceration of the prisoners in the Columbia jail, and that it was only the insanity of the father of the murdered boy, which was fully developed and unmistakable in its character about the 1st of the month, that again awakened a desire for summary punishment. We have heard that on Sunday, the 3rd of the month, the malady of the elder Good having become generally known in his neighborhood, mutterings were heard, but it seems that the sentiment did not cyrstalize before Monday, when friends and neighbors of the unfortunate man sadly witnessed his departure from Yorkville—a raving maniac—for the Insane Asylum at Columbia. It was not until then, and late on that day, that the decree was written, by

whom we know not, and preparations hastily made for the consummation of the final act. Theorganization, though hurried for immediate and desperate action, was quietly made, and this time lacking the outward display of direful threats. It can now be seen and remembered that Monday was an unusually quiet day for sales-day and the first day of the Sessions Court, and so quietly were the plans formed, that there was no suspicion, outside the chosen ranks, that ere the next rising of the sun five men would be ruthlessly launched into eternity at the hands of infuriated citizens. The company consisted of not less than 75, and one estimate deemed reliable places it at fully 100 chosen men, not confined, as might be

supposed, to the western side of the county. While, as we have said, the organization was keep an eye on movements at the jail, and videttes were posted charged with the duty of informing the approaching column of any preparations for securing the prisoners from the wrath to come.

The place of rendezvous was a point about by Deputy U. S. Marshal Neely for the un- four miles from town on the Howell's Ferry ously rode from under the limb. There was road, where after the men had come together, not the conventional "swish" which the conscithey were returned to jail a leader was selected and it was understood by entious reporter always attributes to the prison all that his orders were to be implicitly obeyed. Men were also assigned to certain duties, each man being apprised in advance of what he was expected to do, and the order of its performance designated.

It was tacitly understood that the mode of punishment was to be hanging, though an er- Giles was fourth in the order of the hanging. roneous belief prevails that it was at first contemplated to put the prisoners to death by shooting. This idea originated from the fact that many were armed with guns, and all presumably with pistols, and the further fact that on perfecting the plans it was found that this vast crowd had assembled for the purpose of it commenced a backward movement, thus hanging five men, and yet not one of them had thought to provide himself with the simple requisite for this interesting ceremony-a rope! Ropes were soon procured, however, by stealth; they were not stolen, nor did any one become particeps criminis by furnishing the ground. This accounts for the manner them, albeit a man in the vicinity of the rendezvous missed all his plow lines next morn-

ing, though their value in cash was deposited near the pegs from which they were taken. Ropes procured, the word was given to march, and the column moved in the directhere being no intoxicating liquor in the crowd, and all under the discipline of a chosen leader. . On the nearer approach to town, a bright custody. More slowly the column moved, to those who led the prisoners down from the expecting to meet a vidette with word that the cell. town during the past few days connected with posse comitatus had been ordered out; but as no

> something of the kind, in a wood south-west of Apprehension now being removed, the horsemen, riding three abreast, struck into a lope and soon reached the jail. This building is on the south side of West Liberty street and the last house on that street. It is a three-story | that their work had been thoroughly accombrick structure, and regarded as a very secure | plished. building. In front is a vestibule, from the centre of which leads to the apartments provided for the residence of the Sheriff's family. leading up to the cells, the one in which the floor. The five taken, and also John Good, to cut the bodies down. were securely locked up in a cell on this floor.

Of those assigned to secure the prisoners, only one knew them sufficiently well to iden- of the C., C. & C. Raitroad, struck with the tify each of the men wanted, viz.: Giles Good, novelty of the scene, engaged Mr. T. B. Mc-Bailey Dowdle, Prindley Thomson, Mose Lipscomb and Dan Roberts. There were persons in the crowd who wanted eleven, whose names we could not learn, all implicated in the conspiracy, and at the jail a parley was had in regard to taking Jack McCluney, but it was de-

cided to take only the five named above. The door on the west end of the corridor, ley Thomson were buried on Tuesday night in leading to the stairs, was the first to offer a one grave, on Mr. I. T. Parish's land, but on feeble resistance to the infuriated men. The | the following day the bodies of Giles and Prindtramping of the norses, loping on the hard ley were removed by their friends for burial ground, accompanied by no demonstration, at their homes, and the mound near the spot to had awakened nearly all the prisoners in the be famous in local tradition, now marks the jail, who, startled from their slumber, thought resting place only of Mose Lipscomb. the noise was the premonition of an earthquake, and terror-stricken, they were soon on their feet. But by the time they were fully aroused, the muttered words, and ominous blows of axes and sledge hammers on the door gave warning to some at least of their impend-

ing doom. The Sheriff hastened from his bed to the corridor where he met those who had dismounted. The keys of the jail were demanded and of the case in which there was a mistrial on refused. In his stentorian voice the Sheriff vainly pleaded with the men, but besides im- on trial, Sylvanus not having been arrested. patient demands throughout the crowd for the The following jury was impaneled: James keys, the only answer he received was, "Sheriff, we have no desire to harm you; it is only | Gilfillen, J. N. Roberts, B. R. T. Bowen, J. W. the keys of the jail we ask." This is supposed to have been said by the leader. The Sheriff peremptorily refusing to deliver the keys of the jail, the corridor was entered, and through it the men, not more than a dozen, rushed Johnson, however, was never arrested, and in some manner the case has been hushed up without bringing Johnson totrial. We recommend that the Solicitor take steps to bring said Johnson to justice.

In accordance with the instructions of your been returned from Columbia on the precedant Rebecca Johnson, a nolle prosequi was en-

and especially to those in the cell with him | S. May, Isaac Pear. The jury failing to agree he said, "It is death anyhow and you might as a mistrial was entered. well die here defending your lives as to be hanged later."

Entrance gained to the passage, the order was given, terse if not elegant, "Rats to your holes!" and the affrighted prisoners scampered to their and larceny. Prosecutor, Joseph A Smith. cells. The cell of the fated men was pointed Mr. Finley for the defence. Verdict, guilty out and the locks forced. The statement of a of petit larceny. prisoner in another cell is to the effect that, inspired by the courage of Giles, a stout resistance was offered. Giles, who was oldest of his companions, struggled manfully, and as this prisoner says, so did Prindley Thomson. The prisoner says Prindley was not subdued and tied until he received a severe blow on the month from the handle of an axe. Other statements, however, are to the effect that no resistance was offered and no injuries were inflicted upon any of the men while securing hem with ropes. The men were identified by means of a dim light, and by mistake John Good was first tied under the supposition that ne was Prindley Thomson. As it had been decided to leave John Good, the rope was taken from his arms and transferred to those of Prindley.

The pinioned men were marched down to the ground, the doors behind them being secured, and the keys handed to little Jimmie Glenn, the Sheriff's son.

While these scenes were being enacted, the Sheriff who has made his statement, was endeavoring to secure assistance, but before he could have possibly accomplished anything in this direction the procession was moving quietly away. The prisoners were not mounted on horses, but walked. Their demeanor is said to have been quiet and subdued. The endeavored to procure all the facts attainable, opinion is expressed by a person who thinks he had an opportunity of knowing, that not a word escaped the lips of either of them; while on the other hand, it is said that they were inclined to be communicative. Anticipating their doom, they desired to talk, but were given little opportunity. Prindley said Giles had advised him to assume the insanity dodge on his trial. Bailey, who seemed most overcome by the situation, said that Dan Roberts was the cause of all the trouble, and that neither of the others desired to murder Johnnie Good. Prindley and Mose made statements to the same effect. Giles Good denied having any connection with the murder, but it is said that he did not deny that he deserved hanging. They all seemed desirous to talk, but time was not given them.

The procession of horsemen, moving in a rapid walk, was preceded by two or three further in advance, whose duty seemed to be to select the traditional lowest limb of the nearest tree. This was selected on a wooded knoll just a mile from the Court House on the Adair's Ferry road, not far from its intersection with the Howell's Ferry road, within full view of one dwelling, and not a great distance from two others. The tree, which had not been previously designated, is a large whiteoak with strong lateral limbs, immediately on the east side of the road. Here the column was halted, the light of the sinking moon being obscured by the tops of the adjacent trees. The men formed in a crescent facing the tree from the west, and a cordon was thrown across the road to prevent the approach of pursuers. The word "Ready!" was given and quickly a man ascended the sturdy oak. To the lowest limb extending towards the road three ropes were fastened, a space of about two feet between each. Bailey Dowdle was mounted behind a quietly effected, precautions were taken also to man on horseback, and he rode under the limb, where he remained while the noose was tied; Prindley Thomson was next mounted behind another rider, and with him, as also Mose Lipscomb behind a third horseman, the same eremony was repeated, and after the third knot was tied the three horsemen simultanegallows when the fatal trap is sprung, but as one of the party remarked, the poor wretches "got there all the same." While the ropes were being adjusted, one of the doomed men was heard to say to Giles: "Just as I told you, old man; we'll soon be together in glory.' A limb just above that selected for the three who preceded him was selected. The rope was adjusted, Giles was placed behind a horseman who rode under the limb. This horse was restless while the rope was being adjusted to Giles' neck, and after the knot was partly tied choking him and at the same time drawing out the rope to a greater length than was intended. The consequence was that when the horseman spurred forward and rode under the limb, the feet of Giles, after the horse left him, touched in which his knees were drawn up and tied. Dan Roberts was the fifth and last victim. He was taken to a tree on the west side of the road only a short distance from the one on which his four companions were hanged. The same manner as in the others was observed in tion of the jail, riding quietly and orderly, his taking off. But as in the case of Giles, his rope was too long, and in order to shorten it, a slip knot was made in the centre into which a stone was ingeniously introduced, thus givlight was observed, and sighted to be at the ing space between his feet and the ground. jail, when it was at once supposed that the Death resulted from strangulation. Only one intention had been discovered, and that Sheriff | hangman's knot was tied, time not admitting Glenn was making a grand effort to thwart this of thus tying the others. One man tied all the second attempt to take the prisoners from his knots and the work of execution was entrusted

A feature of the affair was the entire absence word of warning was received, they continued of liquor, none being permitted, and though until nearing town, when it was discovered that one or two persons were met on the road as the the light was from the burning of brush or crowd neared town, and about the close one or two approached near the crowd from a westerly direction, none of them were inter-

fered with. After the hanging of Dan Roberts the crowd began to scatter away, some lingering near, however, to satisfy themselves before leaving

On the Sheriff's first attempt to approach the ground he was prevented by the cordon, when he hastened to town and procuring physicians, At the west end of the vestibule is the door returned. The way then was open, but when he and the physicians arrived, the men were prisoners were confined being on the third all cold in death, though the Sheriff hastened

> After the bodies were taken down and arranged on the ground, Mr. J. H. Parmentier, Clain to make a photograph of the dead bodies, including the tree on which four were hanged, and other surroundings.

> After the inquest the bodies of Dan Roberts and Bailey Dowdle were claimed by relatives and taken away for burial in their neighborhood. Giles Good, Mose Lipscomb and Prind-

> > THE CIRCUIT COURT.

The Sessions docket was ended last Friday evening, the following cases, in addition to those reported last week, occupying the time

of the Court. State vs. Wm. and Sylvanus Thornburg esisting a public officer and assault and battery with intent to kill. This was a rehearing Monday. Only William Thornburg was put Scoggins, foreman; A. H. Barnett, Jr., R. H. 'Hambright, H. M. Stevenson, S. G. Keistler, Isaac Pear, W. S. May, Thaddeus Bolin, R. B. Biggers. The State presented the same testimony as on the previous trial, and the defence offered no testimony at all. The verdict was

WHAT THEY SAY ABOUT IT.

LYNCHING.

PRESS COMMENTS ON THE YORKVILLE State vs. Elijah Sutton, colored; assault and battery of high and aggravated nature -whipping his wife. Defendant pleaded guilty. State vs. Samuel Jackson, colored; burglary

[Charleston News and Courier.] In November last John Lee Good, young white lad, the son of a well known farmer in York county, was murdered under circumstances of peculiar brutality. State vs. Mige McConnell and Taylor War-The preliminary legal investigation of the ren, colored; burglary and larceny. Mige affair was searching and thorough, and McConnell was not tried. Verdict guilty as the finding of a coroner's jury was that Good was killed because he had accident-State vs. David Darby, colored; lardeny of a ally detected his murderers in the perpetrahorse. Prosecutor, Dr. W. G. Campbell. The tion of a robbery. The negroes who committed the crime, it was also proved, State vs. James Clark, Frank Clark, Mary were bound together by a solemn oath to Clark and Minerva Clark ; forcible entry and rob and plunder, and to "murder all perdetainer. Prosecutor, W. B. Allison. Hart sons who might detect them in their lawlessness." They were formed into a lodge, This case, which ended the docket, was conhad a regular place of meeting, were uncluded on Friday evening and Court adjourn-On Saturday morning the Judge pronounced Daniel Chambers and Andrew Yarborough, carrying concealed pistols. In pronouncing sentence in these cases, the Judge said that the | certained by the preliminary investigation crime of car ying concealed pistols, like the of the case that other murders had been crime of lynching, seems to be one that the

der the leadership of desperate men, and each man was bound by oath to perjure himself in case any of his fellow-conspirators should be arrested and brought to trial. An innocent child was the first victim of the conspirators, and it was asfreely discussed and planned. Before the coroner had concluded his work twentysix negroes were arrested and lodged in jail at Yorkville for complicity in the killing of Good. It was established beyond doubt, by the confessions of the men themselves, or by the circumstance of their ly than the above, to forfeit his pistol, and imprisonment in the county jail at hard labor | conspiracy, that at least three of the prisoners were guilty of murder, and, together with two of their principal accessories, these were sent to the Richland county jail for safe keeping and to prevent them

from being lynched. At the time of these News and Courier protested against lynching or violence of any kind, upon the ground that the crime would be fully and promptly established in a Court of Justice, and that outraged society should condemn the wrong and punish sternly the wrong-doers through those channels by which alone society can effectively speak and act. It was believed and hoped that all the proceedings would be in conformity with law, and, indeed, there seemed to be no room for the exercise of popular violence in this case, so complete was the evidence upon which the prisoners were to be put upon trial for their lives.

The prisoners were taken to Yorkville speedy trial. There was no possibility of their escape. The Court is now in session and they would have been tried in regular form this week. Yesterday morning, however, without awaiting the action of law, the jail at Yorkville was forcibly entered by sixty men, who seized the prisoners, and having taken them outside the corporate limits of the town, strung them up by their necks and left the corpses of the five miserable wretches dangling in was shown that this prisoner was an escaped the air.

The murder of young Good was bad

enough, but the lynching of the murder-ers was worse. It is a shame to the State that such a tragedy should take place anywhere within her borders. It is an offense against the law and an outrage against the peace and good order of society. over which shows how rapidly we are drifting into a condition of lawlessness, This is all true en and, unless something be done to check in York acted outside the law. They our progress, the time will soon come are, in the eyes of the law, guilty of murwhen each man's hand "will be against | der. But it is rather a waste of rhetoric to W. M. Steele, W. B. Moore, G. Hambright, S. F. Reid, E. B. Mitchell, S. L. Latimer, R. T. Gillespie, Jack Adams, J. A. Dickson, John public interest, that no stone shall be left | duced by the shocking murder of young Jury No. 2.—J. C. Lock, W. N. Abernathy, C. M. McKnight, W. S. Henry, A. F. McConnell, Frank H. Brown, L. J. Crawford, James Nance, L. N. Culp, W. P. Roddey, J. W. Fewell, E. S. Campbell. Frank H. Brown was unturned to discover and punish the perpetrators of the monstrous crime which was committed at Yorkville yesterday. All the machinery of the court should be jail of York county, to be protected from set in motion, and all the power of the State should be exhausted in the effort to hunt down those who have sacrificed the lives of five helpless and defenceless prisoners to an insane desire for vengeance. the verdict of the coroner's jury that the anyhow. This state of feeling, right or deceased came to their deaths at the hands of persons unknown to the jury. There were sixty men in the squad of lynchers The frequent exhort who broke down the door of the cell in which the prisoners were incarcerated. Reformed Synod of the South, convened at about their horrible work without any atthey have violated that they should be in-dicted and punished. They may call as to require an arbor in addition to the and in deed wholesale murderers, and as such they should be treated. We are sure that the sentiment of the law-abiding them, and the officers of the law will be and W. A. M. Plaxico, were nominated recreant to their duty if they do not make for Moderator, and Rev. Plaxico was determined effort to remove this dark blot from the history of a county which has ever been distinguished for the peace The Subject for Conference was the "Deaconship," and for one hour elicited an interesting and spirited discussion.

its borders. C., a student of the Presbytery, preached a trial sermon for licensure. The sermon The Yorkville lynching may perhaps be the criminal law has been administered in other parts of the State. But whatev- a mere waste of words. er the condition of things from which it wor! of this Presbytery was brought out by the report from the "Ladies' Missiona-ry Societies." There are twenty of these has resulted, it is time for the Christian people of the State to protest against the commission of such outrages. A few newslence. The pulpit should give the press the supremacy of the law.

[Columbia Register.] The lynching of the five prisoners in York, as we expected it would, excites a howl of holy horror from our Charleston

contemporary. No body who has any regard for well ordered civilization can endorse or con-A movement was set on foot for a condone lynching. It is too plain for argument, that under an organized government there is no room for red handed regulators, or those arrogating to themselves the right to seize upon their fellow-man, and dangle their dead bodies from the trees by the way side.

It is no use to say that such is not an outrage on civilized society. Nevertheless, we cannot go so far as to say with our contemporary, "The murder of young Good was bad enough, but the lynching of his murderers was worse."

\* "No apologies or excuses can be urged for the perpetration of this later and

greater crime.'

We do not think with our contemporary that the lynching of this brutal band of murderous thieves, who put to death the plunder of his father's fields, was worse than or even comparable to the crime that these diabolical thieves committed. What prompted these murderers of the child, near the tragic scene, the ENQUIRER made but to hide their felonious taking of their tailed account of the lynching before the neighbor's property, which if pursued would end in the utter ruin of the honest It is now to be hoped that the evil band | producers everywhere in the State? Do

along with its concomitant felony, who besides the News and Courier can think

If any of us were so unfortunate as to have to choose between the commission of the one or the other offense, by one near and dear to us, who would not choose that he might be one of the York lynchers rather than one of the murdering thieves? Can there be doubt of it? If there be reason in roasting an egg should there not be reason in judging between offenders against the law?

Do we not all know for ourselves that there are offenses in every civilized community that so inflame the passions of men that they are crazed by a desire for summary vengeance.

Now, when these prisoners were returned to the Yorkville jail, and it was learned that the unhappy father of the bright and innocent child, slain by the thieves, had lost his reason in his grief for the child of whom he had been bereft, to say the least, was it not nature that his honest neighbors should put themselves in his place and strike for him that summary blow, which if it did nothing else, would teach such would-be perpetrators of such a crime that swift unerring vengeance would follow on their heels? Of course it is all wrong. Of course it is

much better to let the law take its course. Of course such acts have no limit but the angry passions of men who would take having been actively connected with the life without perchance due consideration, to find when too late that they had but added crime to crime in their anger. We who are sitting at our desks a hundred miles or more away from the brutal slaying of the bright little boy of the immediate acquaintance, if not of the kindred of these York regulators, can coolly say, it is all irregular and demoralizing, and, you please, "a shame to the State" and 'an offense against law and an outrage against the peace and good order of society," but, after all, do we not know that human nature is human nature, and that sometimes the best of men, under certain provocations, will break the bounds of law and wreak their vengeance, swift and sharp, on just such men as swung stark and stiff from the true limbs in York in the early morning air of April the 5th? As our contemporary says, these sixty men are doubtless unknown to many men, and the coroner's inquest doubtless shut its eyes when it pointed to men unknown as the perpetrators of the hanging to death and were there lodged in jail to await of the five wretches. It is doubtless so, too, that these men can be hunted down so as to spot the last man of them.

But, after all, what are you going to do about it? What jury in all South Carolina will convict? Who expects to see a man of them expiate the so-called "greater crime" which our contemporary claims has been committed? With the greatest respect for the plea for law and order put up by our conservative contemporary, the Register, nevertheless, feels that we may as well face the plain facts of the case in this serious deplorable matter. [Columbia Record.]

The News and Courier, very properly condemns the lynching in Yorkville, and suggests that "all the machinery of the Court should be set in motion, and all the power of the State should be exhausted, No apologies or excuses can be urged for this latter and greater crime. It is the this latter and greater crime. It is the officers of the deeds of blood which stands officers of the law [in York county] will officer of the law [in Yo out in great red clots upon the pages of be recreant to their duty if they do not of our recent history. It is a sign, more- make a determined effort" to bring the

This is all true enough. The lynchers Good, to punish anybody. Abstractly, the negroes hung were entitled to a trial. Especially were they entitled, while in the been hung, and few people care much about the style in which the hanging was effected. This is certainly an unfortunate It will not do to dismiss the matter with state of public sentiment, but here it is wrong, must render futile any efforts to

The frequent exhortation given by newspapers to "officers of the law," to hunt down criminals and bring them to justice, They were seen by the sheriff of the country. They were not disguised. They went do the business. Unfortunately, no public officer is charged with any such duty. tempt to conceal their identity. It is not | We have our Trial Justices, but they canpossible that they could have escaped ob- not properly move till there shall be servation, and it is due to the law that complaint on oath. Who, in a case like reply: the Yorkville lynching, is to make oath against the suspected criminals? The corthemselves lynchers, but they are, in fact oner can issue his warrant only upon the finding of his jury. Who is to give information to the jury, so as to put them in possession of the names of offenders? people of York county will not sustain The grand jury may be called upon to present the parties, in order to an indictment and a trial, but who is to give information to the grand jury? The solicitor may be ever so willing to prosecute, has ever been distinguished for the peace and good order that have prevailed within its borders.

but there must be somebody indicted before he can do anything. He is not expected to play either detective or information. er. The Governor may issue his proclatraced to the defective manner in which mation, but everybody knows that in a case like the Yorkville lynching it will be

We may expect if the grand jury of York fail to indict somebody for the lynching of the negroes on Tuesday, that body will be severely lectured by certain papers here and there throughout the State cannot successfully contend against the suppression of violence unless they be source of lynch-law in South Carolina has supported by the best elements of a well been the wanton reprobation of grand juorganized society. The Christian senti- ries because they did not institute prosement of the State must take an active part in the crusade against all forms of viobeen brought to trial. To inform the peothe touch of the elbow, and all who have ple that the grand juries have been inef-It appeared that the difficulty grew out of any love for the State should unite in a ficient or inert or indifferent, is to invite unfounded reports carried by tattlers from strenuous and continued effort to establish the people to redress their grievances outside of the law.

The difficulty of prosecuting anybody whose offense has not affected some particular individual, and the greater difficulty of bringing out all the facts in important cases, has in some States suggested the appointment of an officer specially charged with instituting prosecutions and with aiding the State's counsel in bringabsence of such an official in South Carolina, it is useless to indulge in generalties touching the duty of "officers of the law." In the present state of the law, it happens that no official is charged with hunting up evidence against them.

There is indeed great need of a special effort to prevent lynchings. One means is the infusion of a public sentiment that shall prevent a resort to mob-law in any form. Another, not less difficult, lies in taking such precautions as shall enable the custodians of prisoners to resist any attack upon the place of their confinement. If when lynching is feared, the Sheriff can innocent child who caught them in the take them back to their lawful place of jury. Very respectfully yours,

B. C. PRESSLEY, confinement. And then let the whole power of the State be employed, if it be necessary, to render that jail safe against any attack whatever.

[Augusta Chronicle.] The lynching affair at Yorkville is to be

tion in cases of such inhuman outrage.

The weather now is delightful, and farmers are busy in the fields. Work has progressed well on the fields. Work has unat in December last, one George Johnson, a colored laborer employed on the farm, made an assault with intent to kill on the person of Wesley White, pauper, A warrant was issued for Johnson, however, was never arrested, and in Johnson by the mutual meters and the fermion of the Indian Cigar volumes of society, tending to jeopardize the rules of society, tending to jeopardize the rules of society, tending to jeopardize the stood, we repeat, that we are of opinion stood, we repeat, that we are of opinion of the Indian Cigar volumes. Store, "The Yorkville Enquired of the Johnson, Rebecca Johnson, which opens to the cells, offered the most service in nont of the Indian Cigar volumes. Store, "The Yorkville Enquired of the Johnson, and Mitchell Dixon, all infer to those negroes and waits of the season and waits of the season and waits of the ground to get warm enough to officered, for the purpose of robbery and a witness of such plundering acts?

This week another delegation from the lindian Cigar volumes and the restraining progressed well on the farms. Nearly evolution to the Indian Cigar volumes and the restraining progressed well on the farms. Nearly evolution to the understance which the blows upon it from its to the season and waits of the season and receive the seeds for another crop.

This week another delegation from the "cut off" attends your Court. We hope they will not be long detained.

Most of the peaches in this section are said to have been killed by cold, but there are still enough left for a few rigs.

a witness of such plundering acts?

Well, then, there was an atrociousness in this first act, from beginning to end, which left every man's property and assassination, with a mutual understanding that the cause of one was the cause of all, and sworn to kill those who detected them in their acts. A boy, Johnnie Lee Good, discovered them stealing cotton are still enough left for a few rigs. Johnson to justice.

Johnson to justice.

In accordance with the instructions of your Hoor, the grand jury has fully investigated the lynching of certain prisoners who were confined in the justice of the pisage, known as the dungeon, and the prisoners who were collected the lynching of certain prisoners who were confined in the jail, and beg leave to make the following report: On the morning of April State vs. Effy Conner, colored; arson. This about 44 o'clock, the jail was surrounded by abody of armed men. The Sheriff was aroused by these men calling for the keys of the many the doors, four in number, leading to the cells in which demand hapositively refuse four multiple in the door south the prisoners sought were confined.

In accordance with the instructions of your Honor, the grand jury has fully investigated the lynching of certain prisoners who were confined in the jail, and beg leave to make the following report: On the morning of April State vs. Effy Conner, colored; arson. This state vs. Effy Conner, colored; arson. This was for the alleged burning of the barn of Mrs. to bout 44 o'clock, the jail was surrounded by abody of armed men. The Sheriff was aroused by these men calling for the keys of the jail, which demand hapositively refused to comply with, when the men proceeded to batter down the doors, four in number, leading to the cells in which demand hapositively refused to comply with, when the men proceeded to batter down the doors, four in number, leading to the cells in which demand hapositively refused to comply with, when the men proceeded to batter down the door solution of the violence. The majesty of the family was impaneled. As A. Wasson, foreman; II. May the thread to the them there were the to be added them in their medation in regard thereto. The family was found to have the treatment to be the family was found to have the time of the hands on, and to put to the family who to the family was found to have the family than the men proceed the hands of Mr J. S. and the prisoners who were the

to the lynching of these murderers being is to prevail, if society is to be preserved, worse than the murder of the boy Good, then the law—created by the people for the people-should take its course.

[Chester Bulletin.] The lynching of the five negroes in Yorkville on last Tuesday morning by a blood-thirsty mob, was an outrage of the direst kind. The perpetration of such a foul deed is a reproach to the State and a crime that can admit of no palliation or excuse. It is murder of the most dangerous kind and should be condemned by all

good and law-abiding citizens. The evidence against a band of thieves who so brutally murdered little Johnnie Good, was sufficient to have convicted them, and they would undoubtedly have been convicted and hanged in a legal manner, thus preventing another great crime. Besides Court is now in session, and ere this the brutal murderers would have been tried and convicted.

For well ordered civilization and enduring good government, it is far better to let the law take its course.

Lynch law is extremely hazardous under any circumstances, and if winked at or condoned in any community will result in a state of lawlessness, jeopardous to the peace and good order of society, and if not condemned by public sentiment and curbed by the Courts, personal property will be insecure and the sancity of human life imperilled.

[Greenville News.] There was no good reason for the lynchng of the five men in York county. That kind of thing is going too far. The prisoners were in the hands of the law and their confessions insured their punishment in a legal and orderly manner. Public sentiment should be trained to the belief that there is only one crime for which lynching is justifiable and that the peculiar circumstances in which we live give the justification in that case.

[Laurensville Herald.] While such an occurrence as the Yorkville lynching is much to be regretted as a dangerous precedent at least, and while we think it much better to allow the law to take its course, we are not prepared to condemn in every instance. This case, it seems, was one of great aggravation. Lynching, however, is becoming too frequent. There should be some check to it. erhaps one way to do this is for juries to lischarge their duty with more firmness. There is room for reform in that respect

[Spartanburg Herald.] The deed is to be regretted, but hardly

wondered at. It is hard to conceive a more revolting, atrocious murder; but the aw would have vindicated the right as fully and with more power than did these self appointed hangmen. The judge in his charge to the Grand Jury throws the plame of this thing on Spartanburg county. [Winnsboro News and Herald.]

The slayers of little Johnnie Good ought to have been, and in all probability would have been, executed under the sancion of the law. As it was, they were simply murdered, and each man engaged n the business may have the proud satisfaction of knowing, as long as he lives, that he meets exactly the law's definition of a murderer. There was no reason to suspect that there

would be in this case a miscarriage of justice. So far as we can learn, it was the general opinion that conviction was a foregone conclusion. The lynching, therefore, stands absolutely without palliation or excuse.

Only two views may be fairly taken of t-the act was either utterly flagitious, or it was a bold declaration that the law is irretrievably impotent in South Carolina. But the best citizens of the State, after every man and every man's hand will be against him." We owe it to ourselves and our children, to the maiesty of lare known, it will vet be impossible in selves and our children, to the majesty of outraged law and to every private and the state of public mind necessarily proble rage of ignorance, of that ignorance that can never realize the beneficence of law until it is itself placed in the dock.

The peculiar atrocity of the crime charged cannot in this case be invoked as any violence of any sort. The real trouble is that everybody thinks they ought to have cases where to bring the victim into Court were more heartrending than a repetition of the offense. All the testimony in the case was available. The Court was in session and showed no symptoms of paralysis.

The lynching is simply a disgrace to our civilization.

JUDGE PRESSLEY DEFENDS HIS POSITION. The Charleston News and Courier having adversely criticised Judge Pressley's charge to the grand jury in reference to the recent lynching, the venerable jurist has written to that paper the following

To the Editor of the News and Courier: The supposed fault of my late charge to the grand jury of York is greater than has been reported. When I said to them that the courts of justice were powerless to repress or punish the horrible crime of lynching, that charge was not limited to York, or to South Carolina, put plainly and expressly included the whole United States. There would be hope for the country, I said, if in only two or three States that crime was unpunished, but now I could find no remedy in the weakness of the courts. Let not the Pharisees of any section "thank God that they are not as other men are, or even as this publican." That worship is hypocrisy until they can call to mind one solitary case in which a band of lynchers has been punished by any Court in any section of the whole country.

Is it wrong to proclaim and publish. and repeat and repeat again, this disgrace to our civilization, when only that course can save the the country? Listen to a tale of simple, sad truth:

When Moore was lynched at Spartanburg, eight years ago, I earnestly reminded the grand jury of the oaths they had just taken; warned them that they would violate their oaths if they failed to search out and bring to trial the persons who killed Moore. All that I could do was done to make them sensible of danger to the State if such crimes were not speedily punished. And yet, despite all my warnings, that grand jury not only refused to pursue the ynchers, but also justified the crime in their final presentment. That rebuff did not silence me. Ever since, until the acknowledged failure of the Edgefield prosecutions, I did not cease to charge, urge ing out all the facts of the case. In the and warn grand juries to bring lynchers to trial. Now, I am unwilling any longer to use the expensive machinery of the Court to enact a farce. The only remedy is to rouse the people to a proper sense of their danger and their disgrace. My warnings thus far have been poured into deaf ears, and begin to sound like an idle tale even to myself.

If pulpit, press and and all good people would persistently unite to make lynching hateful, then the Courts could punish and crush it out. Until that be done we can

only play Cassandra-warn in vain. Let me say for the grand jury of York that they added to their final presentment get a posse of citizens willing to protect much earnest condemnation of the lynch-the jail, let him do so. If he must run off ers. That "little crumb of comfort" is with his prisoners, let him at all events | more than I ever before got from a grand

Judge of First Circuit. Correspondence of the Yorkville Enquirer. LETTER FROM ROCK HILL.

ROCK HILL, April 12.—Considerable exproducers everywhere in the State? Do we not see that it was their felonious lust for another man's honest earnings which